

Library of Congress

# The Weekly Louisiana.

TERMS \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES 5 CTS.]

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NUMBER 40.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000

With Cash Dividends to Insurer

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,  
NEW ORLEANS,

JAMES L. DAY, Pres't  
C. H. HEPFNER, Sec'y.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Gallopo street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.  
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.  
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail No. 9..... 7:15 a. m.  
Express No. 4..... 11:45 a. m.  
Express No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Camp and Canal.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.

J. W. COLEMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't.  
S. E. CASEY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital \$500,000.00

Assets at their market value \$19,895.46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Laporte, Charles J. Leeds, A. Carrere, D. Vajio, H. Gally, W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt, F. Poutz, Ernest Merill, Aldige, Jules Tuves, J. Tuves, President, J. W. Hincks, Secretary.

E. O'FINGER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever.

feb10

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.  
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.  
H. H. BANNERS, Secretary.  
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.  
W. E. BODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.

Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

feb10

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home safely made. Costly outfit free. Address Tuck & Co., Augusta, Maine.

M. M. MCLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

T. B. STAMPS,

COTTON

—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

79 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON.

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

THE EMBLEM.

BY ET. HAWK.

I gave to my love a flower one day,  
In her dark brown hair to twine;  
But the wild wind blew the dower away,  
And left an empty vine.

An emblem of love, she said—  
A blossom of the hour;  
One moment bright, then dead,  
Frail, perishable flower.

She cast the flowerless vine to earth,  
Bitterly, the self-same hour—  
When lo! the generous soil gave birth  
To a bright and beautiful flower.

An emblem of love, said I,  
That adverse winds but cherish.  
The dew of heaven around it lie—  
It cannot ever perish!

Dark clouds of sorrow may round it weep,  
And bathe it with their tears;

Its tender roots but strike more deep  
With all the passing years.

THE CARPET BAGGER.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.

I find the annexed item in a Washington city paper, viz:

The American, a weekly Republican journal of ability published in Philadelphia, has been addressing to various representative Southern statesmen a letter on the Solid South bugbear propounding the following questions:

1. Has the "Carpet-Bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State; and in what way as regards educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity?

2. How far has this Carpet-Bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

3. Have the Carpet-Baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the Carpet-Baggers?

4. Is the Carpet-Bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

5. Are the Northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to Southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?

6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?

7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?

8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the South by the Northern power?

9. What would the South like to have from Northern politicians, the Republican party, and the President-elect?

10. What does the South need from them?

11. What does the South expect to get from them?

12. Is public opinion in your State fairly in accord with your own?

By a most amazing oversight, the American failed to send a copy of its letter to that illustrious "representative southern statesman," your erudit Arkansas correspondent "Tootpick," but Providence, for a manifest purpose, has wafted it into his hands, on the wings of the press, and he proposes, now and here, to answer him on the above questions, so far as Arkansas is concerned, for the benefit of the American, your readers, and the rest of mankind. The answers will be indirect, and will consist of statements of facts, from which the American and the Americans can draw their own conclusions.

I propose to answer question 1, by stating the present occupation of some of the carpet-baggers of this State. It will be seen that the annexed list comprises the names of some of the heretofore most denounced carpet-baggers of this State. Here are the names, viz:

Senator Dorsey started the Midland R. R. which is now completed, bought a ranch in New Mexico, and recently did a little work in Indiana, which you have probably heard. Senator Clayton has a large farm in Jefferson county, and is now East in the interest of a proposed R. R. to Eureka Springs. Joe M. Clayton is sheriff of Jefferson county and received the votes of a large number of Democrats, who pronounce him the best sheriff the country ever had. W. S. Oliver is sheriff of Pulaski county, and received the votes of many Democrats. Judge McClure (Poker Jack) is practicing law in Little Rock and doing a large business, being attorney for several railroads.

Logan H. Roots is President of the Merchants Bank of Little Rock. Sam Mallory is Register of U. S. S.

Land office at Camden, and Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of this State. Judge Bennett has a large oil mill at Helena. J. M. Fish is Superintendent of Little Rock public schools. Geo. H. Stewart principal of Helena public school. J. C. Corbin principal of Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff. J. P. Jones, clerk of Desha county. O. P. Snyder, author of the school-law of Arkansas, is at home in Pine Bluff. M. W. Gibbs is U. S. Land Office register at Little Rock and has large property interests in that city. This list could easily be extended until it would fill the entire LOUISIANIAN, but I have given only a few names of persons who were prominent during Gov. Clayton's Administration. It shows better than mere declaration could show what the carpet-baggers are doing for the "educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity" of Arkansas. Throughout the State, if you see a school-house, you will find a carpet-bagger inside teaching, if you visit an oil-mill, you will find a carpet-bagger running it, if you travel on a railroad, its carpet-baggers work, if you enter a bank, factory, or even visit a lode-room, in a large proportion of instances, you will find a carpet-bagger at the head of affairs.

Q. 2. In two prominent instances the "carpet-bag influence" has been fostered by State legislation and public opinion—public schools and railroads. Prior to the carpet-bag era, Arkansas had merely fifty miles of railroad, and the Governor of the State said "dirt roads are good enough for Arkansans" and no public schools, carpet-bag influence has established 3,100 public schools and constructed two lines of railroads which traverse the entire State from North to South, besides branches in various directions.

Q. 3. The carpet-baggers are elected sheriff, bank-president, teachers, grand masters &c. &c. by Southern voters. The conclusion is evident.

Q. 4. They are neither, and no remedy is needed.

Q. 5. Pretty well, I thank you—increasing at the rate of 33 per cent to the white party's 28 per cent. Vide census of 1880. Expect to raise 6 millions "bales" this year.

Q. 6. At the last election, the Greenbackers polled a large vote.

Q. 7. Well, the presidency, the congress, the supreme court and full control of the U. S. Treasury &c. &c.

Q. 8. Education.

Q. 9. Good advice.

Q. 10. No—the public generally cannot be expected to entertain the broad advanced views of the Representative Southern Statesman.

TOOTHPICK.

CULTIVATING COTTON IN CHECKS.

A correspondent, writing from Fair Play, in Oconee county, S. C., gives his views on the above subject, in which the results of some experiments made by citizens of that community are detailed. It is something new in cotton culture, and the fine yield secured would seem to indicate that planting in checks is an improvement on the old way of drilling in the row. The correspondent says:

"Last summer while at Mr. George W. Phillips' on Colonel's Fork, I noticed that he had planted a little over one and a half acres in checks. On making some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of cotton in checks, &c., Mr. Phillips informed me that he had laid off the rows three feet each way, but before doing this he had broken the ground very deep with small plows and bedded it. The guano was put in the checks and then covered lightly with a little earth. The whole amount of guano used was 325 pounds. After putting in the guano the seed were dropped, six or seven in each check, then covered with a small plow. At the proper time the cotton was put to a stand, two stalks being left in each hill or check. The land was plowed both ways, making the work done with the hoe very light. The yield from this acre and a half was 2,575 pounds of seed cotton. The land was by no means of the best quality, but rather ordinary. Mr. Phillips also informed me that he could cultivate as much cotton again planted in the check as he could drilled. Owing to the condition now-a-days of labor in this State our farmers will have to use all the means in their power to cultivate their crops as cheaply as possible, and to make what they do cultivate yield as

much as possible. It is contended by some that cotton in checks can be worked with one-half the labor and expense that it requires to work drilled cotton; that it will grow larger and produce more squares and hold them better. The above are four very important essentials in cotton culture. The first tends to reduce the cost of labor in the cultivation of the staple, and the last three in increasing the yield per acre, and also increasing the profits.

THE CZAR'S MURDER.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state received the following telegrams this afternoon:

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881  
Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor was wounded in

his carriage to-day by a bomb. The extent of the injury is not yet known.

Foster.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881  
To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor is dead.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state, soon after receiving the telegram announcing the death of the Emperor of Russia, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Foster, American minister at St. Petersburg:

"Mr. W. J. Hix agrees very nearly with Mr. Phillips, in his statement in regard to checked cotton. He is convinced that it is by far the best way to plant cotton. He will plant a number of acres this way the present year. Mr. Hix planted a two-acre lot last year, and, though he did not succeed in getting a good stand, still he made an excellent crop on the two acres. The rows were laid off about the same width as those mentioned above, but instead of having two stalks in the hill, only one was left. About one hundred and fifty pounds of guano were used, and the yield was about 2,700 pounds of seed cotton."

"BLAINE, Secretary."

HOW THE CRIME WAS CONSUMMATED.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "As the Emperor was returning from a walk in Michel Manegue, about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unburnt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were apprehended in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "As the Emperor was returning from a walk in Michel Manegue, about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unburnt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were apprehended in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

That General Garfield is a radical Republican needs no proof. He acted with his strong convictions, however, a regard for personal worth, even if found outside of his own party, and has already taken occasion to show this sentiment in a very graceful way. The nomination of Judge Thurman as a member of the Monetary Conference was a very pretty and fitting tribute to an honest opponent, while the President's reception of General Honock—who, by the way, behaved in a most graceful and commendable manner in so cordially accepting the invitation extended to him, and taking part in the inauguration ceremonies—was an act of courtesy which all can command and endorse.

Cologne, March 13.—The Gazette's St. Petersburg dispatch says:

# THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

### TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance) \$1 00  
Six months " 50

### ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)  
One line 10 cents  
One month 8 "  
Six months 4 "  
One year 3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.

Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Aves.

### AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville.  
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.  
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.  
S. W. Smith, Richland.  
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.  
Wm. Ridgley, Concordia.  
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.  
Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.  
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.  
George E. Paris, City.

## THIS PAPER may be found on Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be **NEW YORK.**

Our editorial correspondence is in hand this week full of news, characterized with the usual interest displayed on all occasion by our able editor, and we think a pretty fair statement of the sayings and doings around about Washington.

Every body seems to be talking about the reorganization of the Republican party in the South, and disparagingly about the colored man. Can the party be reorganized without him? Remember that this is not the drawn of reconstruction. He may be used, but he cannot be abused.

The loves and fishes are being parcelled out to the colored man, and whilst he is the republican party in the South, he is being told that he must be content with a very small minority representation in the patronage of the Government. I wonder if President Garfield will think like these lords, and masters?

The Democratic ship is again being tossed about upon the waves of speculation. Having lost the Control of the Senate which they have been blustering about so long, their attention is now turned to the House. Remember Indiana, Hancock and other little oddities, "cease to do evil and learn to do well," and dont speculate so much.

The Washington delegation which has caused quite as much separation as President Garfield's Cabinet, has been appointed, and will be found announced in our columns. But for our association with it, we would comment upon it. Of course there will objections, and unfair criticisms but no honest individual will gain say that from ability, and character, it is in every sense a representative body.

Billy Mahone as the Democrats call him, has made a record which will some day reflect credit upon the whole South. He is the first Southern man in the United States Senate who has had the courage to throw off the shackles of sectional slavery, and to defend the purity of the ballot. Whilst he is denounced by the burbons, he is applauded by all fair minded Democrats, as well as Republicans. The Solid South is tottering, and crumbling.

### MAHONE.

The most prominent figure in the politics of the day is Senator Mahone, of Virginia. There has been much speculation about the Senator ever since his election. His manner of dress, his peculiar habits, his ability and character, have been carefully criticised by the Democratic press, and at no time has he been spoken of otherwise than as a gentleman. The peculiar events which brought about his election made speculation rise as to with which wing of the party he would cost his destinies. He was not elected by the regular Democratic party, but received a large Republican vote which rendered his election a certainty. No pledge was exacted from him by his conservative supporters during his senatorial canvass, and it was fair to presume that either party had a reasonable cause for their anticipations. The position taken by Gen. Mahone to free his State from bourbon rule, and sectional animosities indicated a new departure, and the final success achieved by his elevation to the United States Senate shows that he is not a political novice.

When it became evident that the vote of Gen. Mahone was necessary to organize the Senate either Republican or Democratic, no doubt Senator Mahone reflected well upon his important position, and was determined to use it fearless of slander, or abuse, in the best interest of his section. Before his position was defined, Senator Hill must have felt that Democratic supremacy in the Senate was doomed. The invectives hurled against the little Senator like an avalanche did not move him at all. The party lash never was cracked louder, and with so much vigor before. Social intimidation was never brought to bear upon an individual with so much force, no wonder then, that all eyes were turned upon this little man to see whether he had melted under the great eloquence of Senator Hill. It was a wonderful speech, and we doubt, whether any other Democrat in the Senate could have delivered it with the same effect. The destiny of the grand old State of Virginia, with her quota of illustrious statesmen, was placed in the hands of the little Senator, and then he stood like a statue, and in face of all this "dared to do right." After that tirade, that hurricane of fury, Gen. Mahone, little in stature, but big in sentiment, and will, steps to the front, and strikes the first blow looking to the liberation of the South since reconstruction. His answer was so complete, so dignified, and so marvellously superior to that of his colleague, it has won for him the undying praise of all liberty loving people. We predict, that the name of Senator Mahone will go down upon southern history as the great liberator of the South. Yes, greater than that of Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, or any of his confederate compatriots. What they failed to achieve by their valor and the sword, he has decided by his statesmanship and his will.

The solid South is tottering and crumbling, the blow has been struck no matter how feeble it may appear. There are other liberal minds such as Lamar, Hill, of Georgia, and Shephers, who only need a little more of Gen. Mahone's nerve to completely emancipate the South. The time is coming when the language of Gen. Grant will be verified, "they will come in such numbers that the surprise will be to find that they have erred so long.

The South with her vast resources cannot remain fettered and bound by sectional prejudice. Her leaves cannot remain unbuilded. Her agricultural industries, and commercial interest, cannot be allowed to perish and die by fostering such a reckless policy as is now pursued. Senator Mahone is the precursor of a new era in the South. No matter how the Bourbon press may howl; the Great State of Virginia will yet be proud of the little Senator, and will not only inscribe his name indelibly upon the annals of her history, but will erect monuments by which coming posterity can point with just pride to the liberator of the South.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The agony is over. It is no longer General Garfield. Mr. President is henceforth the title, or His Excellency, as the uninitiated persist in having it. The Cabinet has been formed and the colored brother is "left." The "I told you so's" are happy and so seems everybody but the office seeker; he alone of all the numerous inhabitants of this great Republic cannot greet you with a smile of happy contentment. On his face care and anxiety are still plainly visible and he alone "can say positively whether the Cabinet is a good one or not." In his opinion we must wait and see what its policy is to be—whether it will recognize its friends and reward services—all of which means will I get an office. In the estimation of the average office seeker everything hinges on that one important point. In the mean time it is gratifying to notice with what general approval the new Cabinet is received by the people at large of all classes and complexion of politics. Among disinterested citizens, those having only the good of the country at heart, Republican or Democrat, there is but one opinion; and that is favorable to the new administration. For our own part it seems marvelously perfect, considering the circumstances under which it was selected. It is evidently, in the fullest sense, a Garfield Cabinet and yet thoroughly representative both in a party sense and geographically. It means Republican unity and consequently Republican supremacy in the Nation for many years to come.

**THE INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES**  
were all that the good people of this beautiful city promised they should be. Nothing approaching even near to them was ever seen before. Despite bad weather the streets at an early hour on the morning of the Fourth began to fill with people and long before the hour for the procession to move "curbstone seats" were at a premium on the entire line of march. When we arrived at the Capitol the crowd had taken possession of the entire grounds in its front and no amount of effort was equal to a passage through it and thus we were prevented from hearing the delivery of the *Inaugural Address*, but in a very short time it was in print in extra editions of the city papers. No time was lost in securing one of these and reading it carefully. It is an admirable state paper and shows conclusively that the President is no stranger to the condition and needs of the country. Fully appreciating the sanctity of the ballot, he will leave no "stone unturned" in honest effort to secure to every citizen of the Republic free exercise of his rights and privileges civil and politic in every State in the Union. A near friend of the President says in the matter of

### APPOINTMENTS

he will make no promises and so far as the colored element are concerned they will have no just cause of complaint as he will do more for them than he will promise.

There will be no hurry in making changes in Federal offices. Present incumbents will retain their places, in the main unless good cause can be shown for their removal, and even vacancies will not be hastily filled. It is the intention of the administration to "make no mistake" in the selection of subordinates. Character, competency and availability will be carefully considered in all applicants and no amount of "push" or manufactured popularity can deceive President Garfield. Fortunately for the country and still more fortunately for the Republican party he knows how to run his own "machine" and intends to do it in his own way aided by the practical men chosen for advisers. Altogether then we have an auspicious beginning and can calmly await developments.

### SOCIETY.

Washington has had a surfeit of amusements during the last week. Especially among the colored bon ton has society been stirred from center to circumference by the number and elegance of the entertainments.

Cards of invitation were issued by the "Monday Evening Literary Club" for Saturday evening March 5, at Tilghman's parlor on M. street. By nine o'clock the spacious rooms were filled by a gay and brilliant assemblage. The programme consisted of Reading by Mrs. Grimke—an essay "The Philosophy of Reform" by Hon. Fred. Douglass. Music by Miss Washington and others. The guests were then ushered into the supper room where a bountiful supply of "good things" completed the enjoyment of the evening.—On Monday night following, the "Welcome Club" gave its reception and ball, I referred to this organization in my last letter, and predicted that the affair would be the grandest ever given in Washington. The Hall was large and tastefully decorated, the music the best that could be procured, while the supper would have tempted an epicure. The dresses of the ladies were simply magnificent. Visitors from nearly every State in the Union were present, and "Bright the light's shone on fair women and brave men, and all went merry as a marriage bell." One pleasing feature that we noticed particularly was the profusion of jewelry worn by the ladies. A few years since diamonds were a rarity among our people, but on this occasion they could be seen on every hand, while half a dozen ladies displayed from \$500 to \$2000 worth of the precious gems each. This shows conclusively that we are advancing not only in education, but also in wealth and taste. The dancing was kept up to the "wee hours," and when at last the merry throng dispersed it was the general verdict that great credit was due to the officers and members of the "Welcome Club" for the superb manner in which they had entertained their guests.

Tuesday evening a reception was given the strangers at the residence of Dr. Augusta, who by the way has broken down the barrier of prejudice, and has a large and lucrative practice among the "superior" as well as his own race. The Doctor and his lady assisted by Miss Dora Kennedy of Philadelphia did the honors of the Evening right royally. Wednesday evening Mr. Wm. E. Matthews, gave a party to his many friends, at his residence on 14th street.

Mr. M. is well known as a host, but on this occasion he excelled himself. The affair was "recherche" in every particular. Dancing was kept up until long past midnight, when the guests repaired to the supper room where the tables were loaded with delicacies—The salads, croquettes, broiled oysters, ices and creams are worthy of more than passing notice, being of a kind very seldom met with in Washington. These were brought from Baltimore, and served by the celebrated Baltimore caterer Mr. Sythe.

Friday evening a dinner was given to the proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN, and Col. Robt. Harlan, by Capt. O. S. B. Wall.—It was a rare treat.

Among the many strangers visiting here during the inauguration may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, of Boston; Mr. Dora Kennedy, Miss Dora Cole, and Mrs. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Col. Harlan, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Prince Saunders and her beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hartford. Mrs. Mitchel and Mrs. Elbert, of New Bedford; Hon. J. R. Lynch, Miss. Ellie Moffet, Miss. Mary Jeffrey, of New York; Miss Ida Henderson, of Cleveland; Mr. P. F. Baltimore, of Troy; and a number of other visiting friends. The home ladies and gentlemen were largely represented. The supper was perfect, and the graceful and considerate attentions to all his guests will stamp Mr. Matthews as the prince of hosts and as he has long been—a necessity of Washington society. He was assisted in receiving his friends by a bevy of ladies, Miss Minnie Saunders, Miss. Fannie Barrier, Miss. Lucy Moten, and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Calle Brooks, Geo. Matthews, Jas. Matthews; Mrs. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. Brown and wife, from Baltimore, Md.; Misses Downings, Newport, R. I.; Mr. James Hill, Miss.

Washington, March 11, 1881.

### WASHINGTON.

SOCIETY EVENTS, BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

The week, including the 4th of March has been the occasion of unsurpassed magnificence both in the annals of a great Republic and in the social events which have entered so largely into its completeness, and just as street, avenue and park have been bright with festive adornments, so the hearts of the people have been warm with welcome for the large number of distinguished visitors; strangers and friends who have been attracted to our city. All the world knows of the brilliancy of Gen. Garfield's induction into highest seat in the Nation; yet I am sure that all do not know of the many generous exhibitions of hospitalities extended by our citizens which have completed the record of an eventful week. Receptions, entertainments and parties have followed each other in rapid succession most fittingly ushered in by the reception given by the "Monday Night Literary Club" on March the 5th. There were present about one hundred persons including the members and their visiting friends, the programme was an attractive one comprising a selection upon the life and character of Dante read by Mrs. F. J. Grimes and an essay by Hon. Fred. Douglass, subject "The Philosophy of Reform, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music and rationally followed by conversation and a magnificent collation. Altogether it was considered to be the finest entertainment of its kind ever given in Washington. The churches on Sunday were filled to overflowing, the services of the 15th street Presbyterian church were particularly interesting, an eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the pastor. Rev. F. J. Grimes and the singing by the choir unusually fine. On Monday evening the young gentlemen of the city gave a reception at Talma Hall known as "The Strangers' Welcome" which in the perfection of all its appointments and the high appreciation in which it was held by all present reflects great credit on those having it in charge. Dr. and Mrs. Angusta received their friends on Tuesday evening in their usual charming manner. But the final and most brilliant and finely sifted social event of the season and one which will merit most of all its connection in the memory of those present with the memorable inaugural ceremonies of 1881, was the card reception given by Mr. Wm. E. Matthews. The spacious and elegant parlors of Mrs. M. E. B. Cary had been tastefully decorated with motives and flowers by the lady friends of our genial host, while the bright faces sparkling conversation and elegant toilettes of the ladies rendered it an occasion of remarkable and lasting brilliancy.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, of Boston; Miss Dora Kennedy, Miss Dora Cole, and Mrs. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Col. Harlan, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Prince Saunders and her beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hartford. Mrs. Mitchel and Mrs. Elbert, of New Bedford; Hon. J. R. Lynch, Miss. Ellie Moffet, Miss. Mary Jeffrey, of New York; Miss Ida Henderson, of Cleveland; Mr. P. F. Baltimore, of Troy; and a number of other visiting friends. The home ladies and gentlemen were largely represented. The supper was perfect, and the graceful and considerate attentions to all his guests will stamp Mr. Matthews as the prince of hosts and as he has long been—a necessity of Washington society. He was assisted in receiving his friends by a bevy of ladies, Miss Minnie Saunders, Miss. Fannie Barrier, Miss. Lucy Moten, and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Calle Brooks, Geo. Matthews, Jas. Matthews; Mrs. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. Brown and wife, from Baltimore, Md.; Misses Downings, Newport, R. I.; Mr. James Hill, Miss.

### EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

Philosophy of education in its relation to the school and the teacher.

BY PROF. S. B. LAURIE, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

### [Princeton Review.]

I am well aware that the eminent men who have left their mark on the education of the past have owed their influence mainly to some profound religious or moral impulse. This is true alike of pre-Christian philosopher, Christian pietist, and utilitarian moralist. Nor indeed can any teacher or director of education be held to occupy a place that fits him, if he finds himself discharging the functions of an instructor of youth or a superintendent of schools, unsupported, undirected, and unconsoled in his daily task by a moral or religious purpose. Such a man has missed his vocation. And yet we cannot afford to dispense with the services of many men who lack professional enthusiasm. We cannot afford to close the ranks of the teaching profession against all save those whose true vocation it is. The ministry of the school, like the ministry of the church, must be content often to use weapons of inferior temper. For every three millions of the population we need about five thousand teachers, excluding those in the higher seats of learning and private governesses and tutors. To expect to find so large a number of zealous, zealous, sympathetic, child-loving men and women as this, is a fond imagination. All the more difficult is it to command an adequate supply of this class, that the church attracts its ranks by a prior claim to so large a proportion of the men of enthusiastic temper and ideal aims. Luther's dictum, that he not been a preacher he would have been a teacher, is still the most that any will say. It showed Luther's penetration that he said even so much at a time when the school was so misunderstood and misprized. "I know," he says, "that this work, next to the office of preacher, is the most profitable, the greatest, and the best. Nay, I know not even which is the better of the two. For it is hard to make old dogs tame and old rogues upright; at which task, nevertheless, the preacher's office labors and often labors in vain. For young trees be more easily bent and trained howbeit some should break in the effort. Beloved, count it one of the highest virtues upon earth to educate faithfully the children of others, which so few, and scarcely any, do by their own."

By these words, by his earnest appeals to the civil magistracy to care for the education, not of the few but of the many, and by the share he took in reorganizing schools, Luther connected the education of the young, indissolubly with aim and method of the Protestant Reformation. Nor were his companions and followers slow to recognize the significance of their master's words. Erasmus, Melanchthon, Knox were full of the enthusiasm of the educator; and John Sturm practically exhibited at his renowned institution in Strasburg what the school could be made, even with the limited materials then at its command. Idens, however, are slow of transforming themselves into practical facts. The day is probably still distant when the words of Luther will be reversed, and men who feel called to labor for the moral and spiritual good of their fellow-men will say.

"If I must relinquish the office of teacher, I would be a preacher," and yet this is, after all, only the logical conclusion of Luther's own argument. As things actually are, however, it is vain, we repeat, to think that we can recruit the ranks of the teaching profession with men and women who are conscious that they have a "message" to children and youth; and the question accordingly becomes an urgent one,

How can we create and temper with judgment, judgment moved by zeal? how can the ideal aims and the skilled methods of the few be conveyed into the rank and file of the profession—the multitude of

uninspired, but we may presume conscientious, workers who, from various causes, find themselves engaged in the duties of the schoolroom? Even second-hand inspiration is a great gain to the community. If we could fill all the teachers of our children with a lofty motive and supply them with a sound method of procedure, we should certainly do more to dignify their own lives, and to sustain the vigor and soundness of the whole nation through their agency, than by any other means. This is truly a great question—a question for States and for Councils, and one which it is especially incumbent on universities, as the teachers of teachers, to take up.

(Continued.)

In accordance with a resolution passed at the First Free Mission Baptist Church, by representative colored men of this State, authorizing me to appoint a committee of twelve to go to Washington and to present an address to President Garfield embodying the views of the Republican party in the State, and such other matters as the committee may deem advisable for the interest of our people, at which meeting the following gentlemen and others participated.

Andrew J. Dumont, 15th ward, Orleans; Pierre Landry, Ascension; T. T. Allain, Iberville; C. H. Gordon.

J. S. Davidson; Samuel Wakefield, Iberville; Louis A. Martinet, St. Martin; A. F. Riard, Lafayette.

C. O. Antoine, Caddo; Henry Adams.

Raford Blunt, Natchitoches; John G. Lewis.

Henry Ruby.

Duncan C. Hill, Ouachita.

Lori Crenshaw.

Clifford Morgan, Pointe Coupee;

Bivian Gardner, Assumption;

Richard Simons, St. James.

V. Dickerson.

Chas. A. Bourgois, St. Charles.

Henry Denner, St. John.



1881.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The design of our service will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When this is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4.00  
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4.00  
Harper's Bazaar, one year..... 4.00  
The THREE above-named publications, one year..... 10.00  
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7.00  
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1.50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for mailing, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or receipt of \$1.00 each.

Honourable should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address  
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## HARPER'S BAZAAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazaar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wished to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4.00  
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4.00  
Harper's Bazaar, one year..... 4.00  
The THREE above-named publications, one year..... 10.00  
Any Two above named, one year..... 7.00  
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1.50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazaar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$6.00 each.

Honourable should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address  
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

## SOUL YEAR.

## THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper, Sixteen Pages, fully illustrated in the most beautiful style, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Practice, Social Science, Geology, Astronomy, The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, \$3.20 per year. \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Subscriptions to Agents, which copies are sold by Booksellers and Stationers. Remitted by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 57 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are Selectors of American Foreign Patents, having 30 years experience, and now hold the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By immediate communication, given, public attention is directed to the merits of the patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can secure a, free of charge, whatever a patent can possibly be obtained, according to Mr. MUNN & CO. We also sell our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or communication, to MUNN & CO., 57 Park Row, New York.

MUNN & CO., 57 Park Row, New York, Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts. Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIBARDEY.

Auctioneer and Appraiser,  
CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

## THE INTER-OCEAN.

## CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

## FOR 1881.

## The Leading REPUBLICAN

## IN NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,  
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

## First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

## THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The news DEPARTMENT in which the news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a long felt by persons interested in our schools.

## THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

## \$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

## THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

## OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,

## WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

## AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

## THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

## People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

## SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

## ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

## L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to action and Bountiful cases of Colored Soldiers, and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties whatever.

Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchbeck, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

deed 2579.

C. E. GIBARDEY.

Auctioneer and Appraiser,  
CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

GAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

## MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND

A. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



OFFICERS 1881.

M. W. Ladd, Grand Master.

R. H. Taylor, Dept. Gr. Master.

Jno. G. Lewis, Grand Senior Warden.

J. B. Gaudet, Grand Junior Warden.

A. P. Williams, Grand Treasurer.

J. Henri Burch, Grand Secretary.

Wm. W. Chapman, Grand Orator.

J. B. Thomas, Chaplain.

Chas. A. Cripe, Grand Organist.

J. E. Trosclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.

Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.

Sterling Barber, Sr. Steward.

Louis Vint, Jr. Steward.

Ed J. Holmes, Gr. M. of Ceremonies.

Isidore Riera, Grand Marshal.

Jno. A. Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.

J. V. Labistre, Gr. Sword Bearer.

R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Purification Officer.

Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.

A. J. Holmes, W. M.

E. J. Webb, S. W.

W. Bruce Johns, J. W.

Wm. Mulford, Treas.

Henderson McCray, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor-

Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown, W. M.

Isidore Biens, S. W.

J. J. Ross, J. W.

Wm. Johnson, Treas.

A. P. Williams, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson, W. M.

James Isabelle, S. W.

R. R. Isabelle, J. W.

John Brown, Treas.

H. C. Donnelly, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4

A. W. Thompson, W. M.

J. R. Collins, S. W.

J. W. Foreman, Treas.

Jno. A. Marshall, Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5

C. Becknell, W. M.

Frank Anderson, S. W.

Frederick Pobb, J. W.

J. H. Hunt, Treas.

Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7

J. V. Laboutrie, W. M.

Wm. Vigors, S. W.

A. F. Tervalon, J. W.

H. E. De Frantes, Treas.

William Green, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8

Sterling Barrow, W. M.

A. Benjamin, S. W.

Alex. Baines, J. W.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.</p